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# New species of *Lepthyphantes* Menge, 1866 from the Soviet Far East, with notes on the Siberian fauna of this genus

(Aranei, Linyphiidae)

By A. V. Tanasevitch

## Abstract

Seven new *Lepthyphantes* from the Soviet Far East are described: *L. amurensis* spec. nov., *L. cymbialis* spec. nov., *L. flagellifer* spec. nov., *L. hirsutus* spec. nov., *L. marusiki* spec. nov., *L. nenilini* spec. nov., *L. sachalinensis* spec. nov. New faunistic records have been given for 26 Siberian *Lepthyphantes*.

The present paper is devoted to the description of seven new species of the linyphiid spider genus *Lepthyphantes* from the USSR Far East. Besides, new faunistic records have been incorporated for additional 26 Siberian *Lepthyphantes*.

Type materials have been shared between the collections of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University (ZMMU) and Zoologische Staatssammlung, München (ZSM). Non-type materials are deposited at the ZMMU.

The following abbreviations have been accepted in the text and figures: Fe – femur; Ti – tibia; Mt – metatarsus; Tm – position of metatarsal trichobothrium; C – cymbium; E – embolus; R – radix; L – lamella characteristica; TA – terminal apophysis; MP – median plate. The chaetotaxy is given in the following formula: TiI: 2-2-2-4. This stands for: tibia I has two dorsal, two pro-, two retrolateral and four ventral spines (the apical spines are herewith disregarded). All measurements are given hereinafter in mm. Scale = 0.1 mm, if not otherwise indicated.

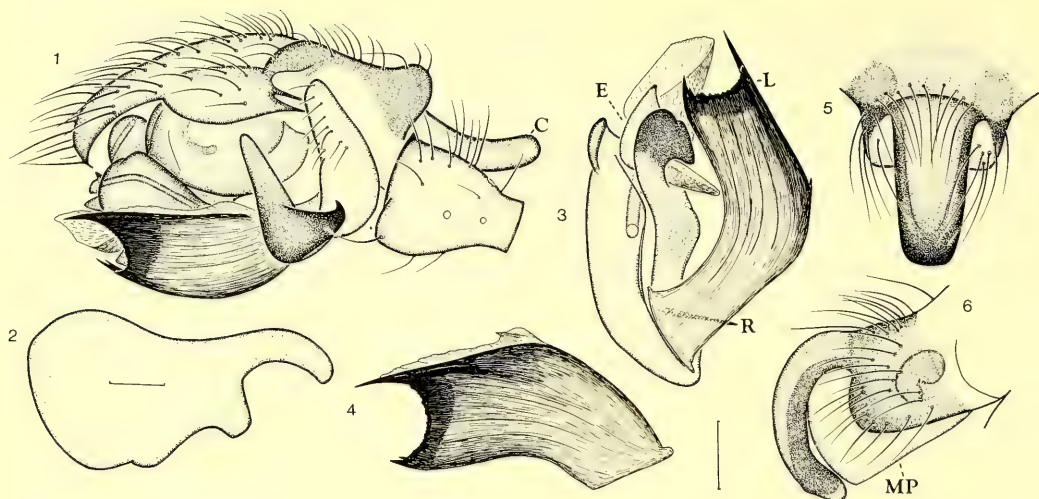
Collectors' names have also been abbreviated as follows: V. Bulavintsev (V. B.), Y. Chernov (Y. Ch.), O. Chernikova (O. Ch.), Didarenko (D.), N. Dokuchaev (N. D.), K. Eskov (K. E.), N. Formozov (N. F.), L. Glikman (L. G.), S. Golovatch (S. G.), V. Isakov (V. I.), O. Khruleva (O. Kh.), Y. Marusik (Y. M.), A. Meshcheryakov (A. M.), S. Popov (S. P.), N. Poryadina (N. P.), A. Rasnitsyn (A. R.), N. Ryabinin (N. R.), L. Rybalov (L. R.), A. B. Ryvkin (A. B. R.), V. Shilenkov (V. Sh.), S. Stebaeva (S. S.), V. Sytshevskaja (V. S.), A. Tikhomirova (A. T.), S. Toms (S. T.), V. Tyshchenko (V. T.), A. Vakhrushev (A. V.), E. Veselova (E. V.), A. Voitsik (A. Vo.), V. Zherikhin (V. Zh.), V. Zimenko (V. Z.).

## *Lepthyphantes cymbialis* spec. nov.

Figs 1–6

Material examined: Holotype 1 ♂, USSR, Magadan Area, Kolyma Upland, upper reaches of Kolyma River, Bolshoi Annachag Mt. Ridge, 700 m a. s. l., near Sibit-Tyellakh, *Alnus fruticosa* thicket with *Carex* and *Gramineae*, 31. VII. 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZMMU); paratypes 4 ♀, same locality, 2. VII. 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZMMU); paratypes 2 ♀, same locality, 2. VII. 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZSM).

Male: Total length 3.00. Carapace: 1.35 long, 1.05 wide, pale brown, with a narrow dark margin. Chelicerae 0.55 long. Legs pale brown, without dark rings. Chaetotaxy: FeI: 0-1-0-0; TiI: 2-2-?-2, II: 2-?-?-2, III: 2-?-?-?, IV: –?; MtI–IV: 1-0-0-1. Leg I – 8.40 long (2.15 + 0.40 + 2.20 + 2.25 + 1.40). TmI – 0.20. Palp (Figs 1–4): Tibia conical ventro-retrolaterally. Cymbium with a long, regularly arched, proximal process. Distal part of paracymbium with a claw-shaped tooth. Lamella characteris-



Figs 1–6. *Leptyphantes cymbialis* spec. nov.; ♂ holotype & ♀ paratype. — 1) left male palp; 2) cymbium (dorsal view); 3) embolic division; 4) lamella characteristica; 5 & 6) epigyne (ventral and lateral views, respectively).

tica large, apically serrate and emarginate. Radix with a long, narrow, stylet-shaped process. Abdomen: 1.75 long, 1.10 wide, dorsally pale, with a gray pattern consisting of a median stripe gradually narrowing caudad and flanked by a row of spots connected to the axial stripe with narrow bands.

Female: Total length 2.95. Carapace: 1.30 long, 0.95 wide, pale brown, with a dark broad margin. Chelicerae 0.60 long. Legs pale brown, sometimes leg joints with vague grey rings. Leg spines mostly broken off. Leg I — 6.45 long (1.70 + 0.40 + 1.60 + 1.70 + 1.05), IV — 5.80 long (1.60 + 0.35 + 1.45 + 1.50 + 0.90). Abdomen: 1.75 long, 1.20 wide, dorsally pale, with a dark axial stripe flanked by a longitudinal row of spots connected to the stripe with narrow bands; caudally this pattern turns into transverse bands. Epigyne as in Figs 5–6.

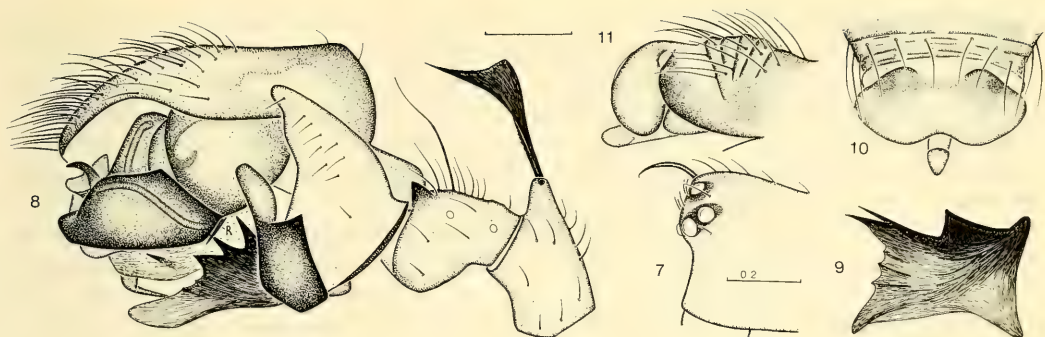
Diagnosis: The new species joins the *incestus*-group (s. TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987) and is perhaps particularly similar to *L. kochiellus* Strand, 1901, but differs well in the structure of the genitalia in both sexes.

### ***Leptyphantes marusiki* spec. nov.**

Figs 7–11

Material examined: Holotype 1 ♂, paratypes 5 ♂, 20 ♀, USSR, Magadan Area, Kolyma Upland, upper reaches of Kolyma River, bank of Detrin River, 56 km upstream off mouth, Populus & Chosenia thicket, 29. VII. 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZMMU); 3 ♂, 5 ♀, same locality, together with holotype, 29. VII. 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZSM).

Male: Total length 1.90. Carapace: 0.85 long, 0.75 wide, pale brown. Cephalic part of carapace bears a thick seta directed forward (s. Fig. 7). Chelicerae 0.43 long. Legs pale greyish-brown. Chaetotaxy: FeI: 0-1-0-0; TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III–VI: 2-0-0-0; MtI–IV: 1-0-0-0. Leg I — 4.04 long (1.03 + 0.28 + 1.03 + 1.00 + 0.70), IV — 3.93 long (1.05 + 0.23 + 1.00 + 1.00 – 0.65). TmI — 0.25. Palp (Figs 8–9): Patella with a very large seta surmounting a conical knob and both broadening and flattened distad. Tibia with a pointed apical tubercle. Paracymbium toothless. Radix with a long, pointed, stylet-shaped process. Abdomen: 1.13 long, 0.75 wide, dorsally pale, with 1–2 pairs of rounded dark spots at anterior half and wavy transverse bands at posterior half.



Figs 7–11. *Lepthyphantes marusiki* spec. nov.; ♂ & ♀ paratypes. — 7) male carapace (lateral view); 8) left male palp; 9) lamella characteristic; 10 & 11) epigyne (ventral and lateral views, respectively).

Female: Total length 2.15. Carapace: 0.90 long, 0.75 wide. Chelicerae 0.40 long. Leg I — 3.79 long ( $1.03 + 0.28 + 0.93 + 0.90 + 0.65$ ), IV — 3.82 long ( $1.08 + 0.28 + 0.90 + 0.93 + 0.63$ ). Abdomen: 1.30 long, 0.90 wide. Epigyne as in Figs 10–11. Body and leg coloration, chaetotaxy as in male.

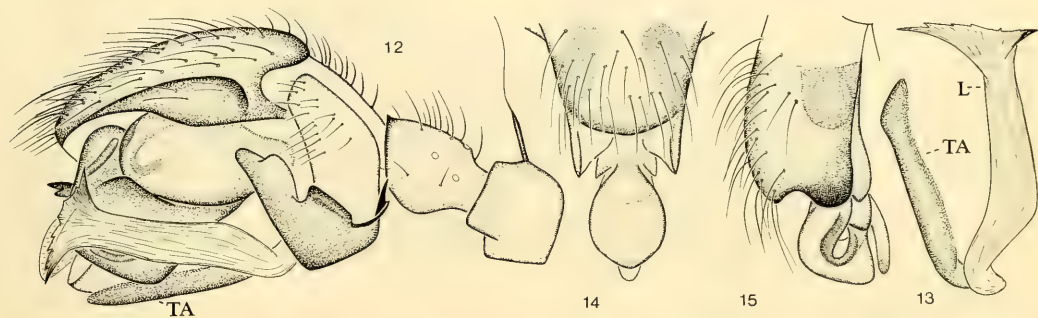
Diagnosis: The presence of a large and conspicuous seta, situated on a knob, of the palpal patella in male brings *L. marusiki* spec. nov. particularly close to *L. unicornis* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1873) known from S-Siberia and Mongolia, but the former species differs well from the latter one by the shape of both lamella characteristic and epigyne.

Derivatio nominis: This species is gladly named after its collector, Mr. Y. M. Marusik (Magadan).

### *Lepthyphantes flagellifer* spec. nov.

Figs 12–15

Material examined: Holotype 1 ♂, USSR, Magadan Area, Kolyma Upland, upper reaches of Kolyma River, Bolshoi Annachag Mt. Ridge, 700 m a. s. l., near Sibit-Tyellakh, *Betula platyphyla* thicket, southern slope, under stones, 23. VII. 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZMMU); paratypes 1 ♂, 2 ♀, same locality, summer 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZMMU); paratype 1 ♀, same locality, summer 1986 (Y. Marusik, ZSM).



Figs 12–15. *Lepthyphantes flagellifer* spec. nov.; ♂ holotype & ♀ paratype. — 12) left male palp; 13) lamella characteristic and terminal apophysis; 14 & 15) epigyne (ventral and lateral views, respectively).



Male: Total length 1.83. Carapace: 0.78 long, 0.68 wide, pale brown. Chelicerae 0.33 long. Legs pale brown, relatively long and slender. Chaetotaxy: FeI: 0-1-0-0; TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III-IV: 2-0-0-0; MtI-III: 1-0-0-0. Leg I - 4.18 long ( $1.13 + 0.25 + 1.05 + 1.00 + 0.75$ ), IV - 4.06 long ( $1.10 + 0.23 + 1.08 + 1.00 + 0.65$ ). TmI - 0.15. Palp (Figs 12-13): Patellar spine flagelliform, its thick hand abruptly followed by a flagellum. Lamella characteristica ribbon-shaped, apically abruptly broadened, serrate. Terminal apophysis large, elongate, covered with numerous small teeth over the surface. Abdomen: 1.05 long, 0.65 wide, pale grey.

Female: Total length 1.90. Carapace: 0.75 long, 0.65 wide. Chelicerae 0.38 long. Leg I - 4.01 long ( $1.03 + 0.30 + 1.05 + 0.95 + 0.68$ ), IV - 3.86 long ( $1.05 + 0.25 + 1.03 + 0.95 + 0.58$ ). Abdomen: 1.25 long, 0.80 wide. Epigyne as in Figs 14-15. Body and leg coloration, chaetotaxy as in male.

Diagnosis: The new species is very closely related to *L. bergstroemi* Schenkel, 1930, but differs in the distally broadened lamella characteristica, shape of the paracymbium, and more rounded scape of the epigyne.

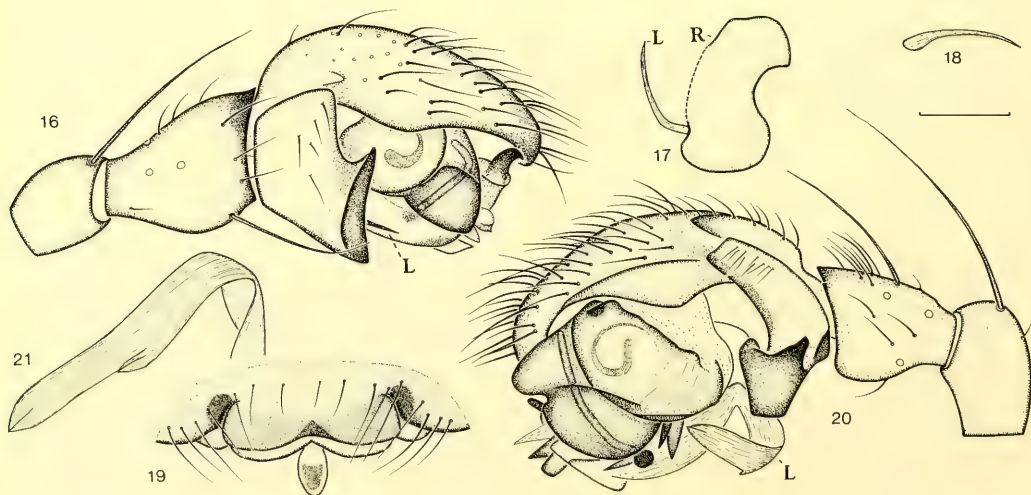
### *Lepthyphantes sachalinensis* spec. nov.

Figs 16-19

Material examined: Holotype 1 ♂, paratypes 2 ♀, USSR, Sakhalin Island, near Chekhov, bank of Chekhovka River, 4.-5. VIII. 1984 (A. Basarukin, ZMMU); paratype 1 ♀, same locality, together with holotype, 4.-5. VIII. 1984 (A. Basarukin, ZSM).

Male: Total length 2.60. Carapace: 1.20 long, 0.95 wide, brown. Chelicerae 0.55 long. Legs red-dish-brown. Chaetotaxy: FeI: 0-1(2)-0-0; TiI-II: 2-1-1-2, III-IV: 2-1-1-1; MtI-III: 1-0-0-0 (sometimes MtIII: 1-0-0-1). Leg I - 6.60 long ( $1.55 + 0.35 + 1.75 + 1.80 + 1.15$ ), IV - ?. TmI - 0.21. Palp (Figs 16-18): Paracymbium toothless. Lamella characteristica very small, thin, pointed. Abdomen: 1.35 long, 0.90 wide, dark grey.

Female: Total length 3.00. Carapace: 1.30 long, 1.00 wide. Chelicerae 0.60 long. Leg I - 6.85 long ( $1.85 + 0.40 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.10$ ), IV - 5.45 long ( $1.55 + 0.35 + 1.30 + 1.45 + 0.80$ ). Abdomen:



Figs 16-21. *Lepthyphantes sachalinensis* spec. nov. (16-19); ♂ holotype & ♀ paratype; *L. hirsutus* spec. nov. (20-21); ♂ holotype. - 16) right male palp; 17) radix and lamella characteristica; 18 & 21) lamella characteristica; 19) epigyne (ventral view); 20) left male palp.

1.80 long, 1.20 wide. Epigyne as in Fig. 19. Body and leg coloration, chaetotaxy as in male.

**Diagnosis:** By the shape of both epigyne and male palp, the new species seems closely related to the Japanese *L. azumiensis* Oi, 1980, but is well distinguishable by the lesser body size, chaetotaxy (in particular the absence of a dorsal spine on FeII–IV and of a trichobothrium IV), and certain structural details of the genitalia in both sexes.

### ***Lepthyphantes hirsutus* spec. nov.**

Figs 20–21

**Material examined:** Holotype 1 ♂, USSR, Maritime Prov., Sikhote Alin Mts., near Anuchino, coniferous-broad-leaved forest, 28. V. – 1. VI. 1978 (V. Bakurov, ZMMU).

**Male:** Total length 2.30. Carapace: 1.10 long, 0.90 wide, reddish-brown, with vague grey radial stripes and a dark margin. Chelicerae 0.35 long. Legs reddish-brown, relatively short and thick. Chaetotaxy: FeI: 0-1-0-0, TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III–IV: 2-0-0-0; MtI–IV: 1-0-0-0. Leg I – 3.56 long (1.00 + 0.30 + 0.95 + 0.73 + 0.58), IV – 3.78 long (1.05 + 0.25 + 1.05 + 0.83 + 0.60). TmI – 0.27. Palp (Figs 20–21): Tibia with a strong dorsal spine. Paracymbium toothless. Lamella characteristic as a long and narrow ribbon narrowing toward apex. Abdomen: 1.35 long, 0.80 wide, dark grey, dorsally densely pubescent.

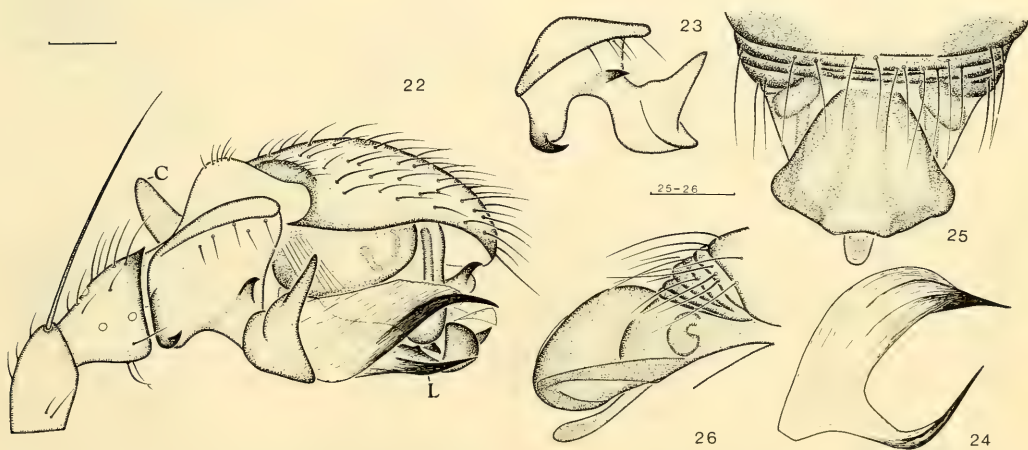
**Female:** unknown.

**Diagnosis:** The new species is characterized by the presence of a strong dorsal spine on the palpal tibia in male, shape of both paracymbium and lamella characteristic, as well as pubescent abdomen.

### ***Lepthyphantes amurensis* spec. nov.**

Figs 22–26

**Material examined:** Holotype 1 ♂, paratypes 2 ♀, USSR, Amur Area, near Arkhara, Pinus forest, in grass, 24. VIII. 1983 (Y. Marusik, ZMMU); paratype 1 ♀, same locality, together with holotype, 24. VIII. 1983 (Y. Marusik, ZSM).



Figs 22–26. *Lepthyphantes amurensis* spec. nov.; ♂ holotype & ♀ paratype. – 22) right male palp; 23) paracymbium; 24) lamella characteristic; 25 & 26) epigyne (ventral and lateral views, respectively).

Male: Total length 3.15. Carapace: 1.30 long, 1.05 wide, pale yellow, with a broad dark median stripe and darker margin. Cephalic part of carapace slightly elevated and projecting anteriorly, bears short and curved spines. Chelicerae 0.50 long. Legs pale yellow. Chaetotaxy: FeI: 0-1-0-0; TiI-II: 2-1-1-2, III-IV: 2-1-1-1; MtI-IV: 1-1-1-1. Spines very long and strong. Leg I - 7.40 long ( $1.90 + 0.35 + 1.95 + 1.95 + 1.25$ ), IV - 6.35 long ( $1.75 + 0.30 + 1.55 + 1.75 + 1.80$ ). TmI - 0.18. Palp (Figs 22-24): Cymbium with an elongated proximal process. Paracymbium complex. Lamella characteristic deeply emarginate, both apical branches pointed. Abdomen: 1.80 long, 1.05 wide, dorsally pale, with two longitudinal rows of large dark spots coalescing on posterior half into transverse bands.

Female: Total length 3.10. Carapace: 1.50 long, 1.10 wide. Chelicerae 0.55 long. Leg I - 6.80 long ( $1.75 + 0.35 + 1.75 + 1.75 + 1.20$ ), IV - 6.10 long ( $1.70 + 0.30 + 1.50 + 1.60 + 1.00$ ). Abdomen: 1.95 long, 1.20 wide. Epigyne as in Figs 25-26. Body and leg coloration, chaetotaxy as in male.

Diagnosis: The new species is characterized by the peculiar shape of both epigyne and male lamella characteristic and paracymbium.

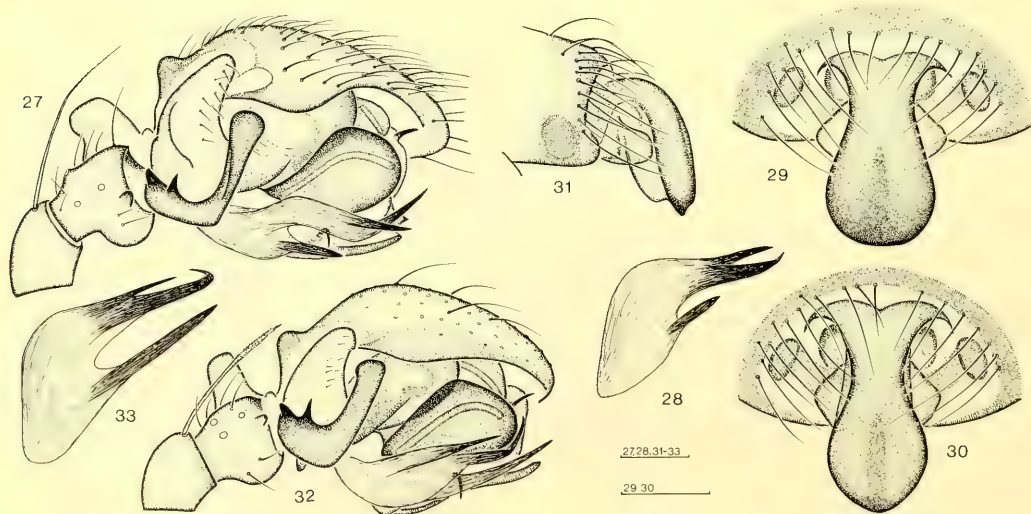
### *Lepthyphantes nenilini* spec. nov.

Figs 27-31

*Lepthyphantes alpinus* (Emerton, 1882) sensu TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987. - Zool. Zh., 66(2): 192, Figs. (♂, ♀).

In a recently published paper treating the *Lepthyphantes* of Siberia and the Soviet Far East (TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987), this new species has erroneously been referred to as the Nearctic *L. alpinus*. However, a restudy of the latter's type kept at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Mass. (MCZ), has revealed that, being indeed very close to *L. alpinus*, the Siberian form is still distinct from it and warrants thereby the status of a separate, new species.

Material examined: Holotype 1 ♂, paratypes 3 ♀, USSR, Magadan Area, Kolyma Upland, upper reaches of Kolyma River, Bolshoi Annachag Mt. Ridge, near Sibit-Tyellakh, *Alnus fruticosa* thicket, 24.VIII.-1.IX.1984 (Y. Marusik & K. Eskov. ZMMU); paratypes 2 ♂, 2 ♀, same locality, 24.VIII.-1.IX.1984 (Y. Marusik & K. Es-



Figs 27-33. *Lepthyphantes nenilini* spec. nov. (27-31); ♂ & ♀ paratypes from Kolyma; *L. alpinus* (Emerton, 1882) (32-33); ♂ type from New Hampshire. - 27, 32) right palp; 28, 33) lamella characteristic; 29, 30) epigyne (ventral view); 31) epigyne (lateral view).



kov, ZSM); paratypes 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Taimyr Autonomous Region, Plateau Putorana, Lake Ayan, *Alnus fruticosa* & *Salix* thicket, 24. VI. – 21. VIII. 1983 (K. Eskov, ZMMU); paratypes 2 ♀, same locality, 20. VI. – 21. VIII. 1983 (K. Eskov, ZSM); paratype ♀, Khabarovsk Prov., Djugdjur Mt. Ridge, Ul'ya River Basin, Khetana River, *Larix* forest, Sphagnum, 19. VIII. 1985 (V. Zherikhin, ZMMU).

Male: Total length 2.30. Carapace: 1.00 long, 0.90 wide, brown, with a darker margin. Chelicerae 0.48 long. Legs pale brown, without dark rings. Chaetotaxy: FeI: 0-1-0-0; TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III-IV: 2-0-0-0; MtI-IV: 1-0-0-0. Leg I – 4.54 long ( $1.15 + 0.33 + 1.13 + 1.13 + 0.80$ ), IV – 4.44 long ( $1.20 + 0.33 + 1.08 + 1.13 + 0.70$ ). TmI – 0.24. Palp (Figs 27–28): Patellar spine serrate distally. Tibia with a large prolateral outgrowth directed at a right angle to the main axis, as well as a retrolateral tubercle. Paracymbium with two teeth. Abdomen: 1.40 long, 0.85 wide, dorsally pale, with a dark, clinal, median stripe flanked by a row of spots.

Female: Total length 2.48. Carapace: 1.00 long, 0.80 wide. Chelicerae 0.50 long. Leg I – 4.36 long ( $1.08 + 0.33 + 1.05 + 1.10 + 0.80$ ), IV – 4.15 long ( $1.15 + 0.30 + 1.00 + 1.03 + 0.70$ ). Abdomen: 1.75 long, 1.10 wide. Epigyne as in Figs 29–31.

Diagnosis: The new species is very closely related to *L. alpinus* (Emerton, 1882), restricted to North America. The differences between them, at least in ♂ (unfortunately, I have been unable to see a ♀ of *L. alpinus*), are as follows: 1) Cephalic part of carapace in *L. alpinus* extends far forwards and projects beyond clypeal margin (in lateral view), while it is only slightly hanging over the margin in *L. nenilini* spec. nov.; 2) Patellar spine of palp is somewhat thicker at distal third in *L. alpinus*, but attenuate in *L. nenilini* spec. nov.; 3) Palpal tibial outgrowth is not broadened proximally in *L. alpinus*, whereas in *L. nenilini* spec. nov. it is broadened and better rounded; 4) Shape of lamella characteristic is conspicuous in both species (cp. Figs 27–28 & 32–33).

Remarks. *L. alpinus* is known from the mountainous part of North America (New Hampshire, Southern Alaska: see ZORSCH, 1937; CHAMBERLIN & IVIE, 1947), while *L. nenilini* spec. nov. from East Siberian mountain systems. Perhaps this pair is another example of trans-Beringian vicariance.

Derivatio nominis: The new species is named after the late friend of mine, and colleague arachnologist, passed away at an age of 26, Mr. A. Nenilin (Tashkent).

### Notes on the Siberian fauna of *Lepthyphantes* Menge, 1866

A recent revision of the Siberian and Soviet Far Eastern fauna of *Lepthyphantes* (s. TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987) has yielded, with regard to both available synonymies and earlier misidentifications, no less than 32 species. However, two important mistakes are present in the above paper, which I think highly opportune to be corrected here: 1) *L. nenilini* spec. nov. was misidentified and erroneously referred to as *L. alpinus* (Emerton, 1882) (s. above); 2) The record of *L. whymperi* F. O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1894 in Siberia is also erroneous and actually refers to *L. expunctus* (O. Pickard-Cambridge, 1875). Therefore, *L. whymperi* has not been found in Asia.

Taking into consideration the above corrigenda and new descriptions, altogether 37 *Lepthyphantes* species are currently known in the Siberian and Soviet Far Eastern fauna. All of them are presented in a list below, and to many of them new faunistic records are also provided:

1. *L. abiscoensis* Holm, 1945: Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (Y. M.).
2. *L. alacris* (Blackw., 1853): Lake Baikal Reserve (V. Sh.).
3. *L. amurensis* spec. nov.: see description.
4. *L. bergstroemi* Schenk., 1930: Yenisei River, Mirnoye ( $62^{\circ}20'$  N. L.); Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River; Norilsk (K. E.).
5. *L. bipilis* Kulcz., 1885: Kamchatka, near Klyuchi (V. S.).
6. *L. cerinus* (L. Koch, 1879): Yenisei River, Alinskoye (A. Vo.); Krasnoyarsk, "Stolby" Reserve (K. E.); Lake Baikal, Khमार-Daban Mt. Ridge (D.); W-Sayan Mts., Ermakovo (A. B. R.); Altai Mts., Lake Teletskoye (S. G.); Kemerovo Area, Mezhdurechenskiy (S. S.).

7. *L. complicatus* (Em., 1882): Yamal Peninsula, Shchuchye (A. T. & E. V.); Yenisei River, Mirnoye; Plateau Putorana, Lake Ayan (K. E.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (Y. M.); Komandorskiye Islands, Mednyi Island (S. P.).
8. *L. cymbialis* spec. nov.: see description.
9. *L. decipiens* (L. Koch, 1879): Yamal Peninsula, Shchuchye (A. T. & E. V.); Tyumen Area, Novy Urengoi (N. P.); Yenisei River, Mirnoye; Krasnoyarsk, "Stolby" Reserve; Norilsk (K. E.).
10. *L. distichus* Tan., 1986: Krasnoyarsk, "Stolby" Reserve (K. E.); Lake Baikal, Khamar-Daban Mt. Ridge (D.).
11. *L. dybowskii* (O. P.-Cambr., 1873): Yenisei River, Mirnoye & Turukhansk; Krasnoyarsk, "Stolby" Reserve; Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River (K. E.); Evenk A. R., Kochechum River (A. V.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (Y. M.); Khabarovsk Prov., Djugdjur Mt. Ridge (V. Zh.).
12. *L. expunctus* (O. P.-Cambr., 1875): Yamal Peninsula, Shchuchye (A. T. & E. V.); Taimyr Peninsula, Kresty (V. Zh.); Tuva ASSR, Torgalyk (N. F.); Magadan Area, near Magadan & Taigonos Peninsula (Y. M. & A. M.).
13. *L. flagellifer* spec. nov.: see description.
14. *L. flexilis* Tan., 1986: Yenisei River, Mirnoye; Krasnoyarsk, "Stolby" Reserve; Plateau Putorana, Lake Ayan; Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River (K. E.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh (Y. M.).
15. *L. geminus* Tan., 1982: Tyumen Area, Malaya Sosva Reserve (N. P.); Yamal Peninsula, Shchuchya (A. T. & E. V.); Yenisei River, Mirnoye; Norilsk (K. E.); Lake Baikal, Baikalsk (V. P.).
16. *L. hirsutus* spec. nov.: see description.
17. *L. incestoides* Tan. & Esk., 1987: see TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987.
18. *L. incestus* (L. Koch, 1879): see TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987.
19. *L. karpinskii* (O. P.-Cambr., 1873): Amur River, Pashkovo (S. T.) & Slavyanka (N. R.); Vladivostok (S. G. & L. R.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (K. E. & Y. M.).
20. *L. kochiellus* Str., 1901: Yenisei, Mirnoye & Turukhansk; Krasnoyarsk, "Stolby" Reserve; Norilsk; Plateau Putorana, Lake Ayan; Evenk Autonomous Region, Tura & Taimura River (K. E.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (Y. M.).
21. *L. kolyomensis* Tan. & Esk., 1987: see TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987.
22. *L. laricetorum* Tan. & Esk., 1987: see TANASEVITCH & ESKOV, 1987.
23. *L. leprosus* (Ohl., 1867): Magadan Area, near Magadan (Y. M.); Komandorskiye Islands, Mednyi Island (S. P.).
24. *L. luteipes* (L. Koch, 1879): Yenisei River, Mirnoye & Podkamennaya Tunguska; Krasnoyarsk, "Stolby" Reserve (K. E.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (Y. M.).
25. *L. marusiki* spec. nov.: see description.
26. *L. mengei* Kulcz., 1887: Yenisei River, Mirnoye (K. E.); Lake Baikal, Khamar-Daban Mt. Ridge (D.).
27. *L. nebulosus* (Sund., 1830): Yenisei River, Turukhansk (K. E.); Amur River, Arkhara; Magadan Area, near Magadan (Y. M.).
28. *L. nenilini* spec. nov.: see description.
29. *L. nigriventris* (L. Koch, 1879): Yamal Peninsula, Shchuchye (A. T. & E. V.); Tyumen Area, Tazovsky & Tarko-Sale (N. P.); Yenisei River, Mirnoye & Turukhansk; Norilsk (K. E.); Lake Baikal, Khamar-Daban Mt. Ridge (D.); Magadan Area, near Magadan (Y. M. & N. D.); Kamchatka, Ust-Kamchatsk (L. G.); Komandorskiye Islands, Bering Island (V. Z.); Amur River, Khingan Reserve (Y. M.).
30. *L. obscurus* (Blackw., 1841): Yenisei River, Mirnoye & Turukhansk; Norilsk; Evenk Autonomous Region, Tura & Taimura River; Plateau Putorana, Lake Ayan (K. E.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (Y. M.).
31. *L. punctulatus* Holm, 1939: Magadan Area, Kulu River (Y. M.).
32. *L. sachalinensis* spec. nov.: see description.
33. *L. sibiricus* Tan., 1986: Yenisei River, Mirnoye (K. E.).
34. *L. sobrius* (Thor., 1872): Taimyr Peninsula, Tarea & Ragozinka River (Y. Ch.); Yakut ASSR, Tiksi (V. B.); Wrangel Island, Gulf Somnitelnaya (O. Kh.).
35. *L. suffusus* Str., 1901: Yenisei River, Turukhansk; Evenk Autonomous Region, Taimura River; Plateau Putorana, Lake Ayan (K. E.); Taimyr Peninsula, Kresty (V. Zh.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh (K. E. & Y. M.); Kamchatka, Lashutsky Pass (V. S.).
36. *L. taczanowskii* (O. P.-Cambr., 1873): Tyumen Area, Tarko-Sale (N. P.); Yenisei River, Mirnoye; Plateau Putorana, Lake Ayan; Evenk Autonomous Region, Tura & Taimura River (K. E.) & Lake Essei (O. Ch.); Taimyr Peninsula, Maimecha River (A. R. & V. Zh.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh & near Magadan (Y. M.), Talon & Chelmdja River (N. D.); Khabarovsk Prov., Djugdjur Mt. Ridge (V. Zh.).



37. *L. unicornis* (O. P.-Cambr., 1873): Tuva ASSR, Turan (A. B. R.); Krasnoyarsk Area, Shushenskoye (V. I.); Magadan Area, Sibit-Tyellakh (K. E. & Y. M.) & near Magadan (Y. M.).

### Acknowledgements

I am very grateful to all the abovementioned persons who kindly loaned/donated to me their collections, first of all to Mr. Y. Marusik (Magadan). Besides, I wish to thank particularly Dr. K. Eskov (Moscow) for information on the distribution of a lot of *Lepthyphantes* species in Siberia, Dr. H. Levi, of the MCZ, for the opportunity to restudy the type of *Lepthyphantes alpinus*, Mr. K. Mikhailov, of the ZMMU, for his help in obtaining certain material, as well as Dr. S. Golovatch (Moscow) for checking the English of the final manuscript.

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